NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. SPRICE N. W. CORNER OF NASHAU AND FULTON STS

PREMS, cash in advance.

THE DAILY HERALD, 2 comis per copp. If per annum,
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Salarday, at 655 conts per
Fig. or 25 per annum; the European edition, is per annum, to
y part of feeting the class or 55 to any part of the Continent, contectule postage.

YOLUSTARY CORRESPONDENCE containing important
was solicited from any quarter of the world—if need will be
beauty paid for. Ref Our FORENCE CORRESPONDENCES AND
ANTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PAGKAGES
HAVE THE PROCESS OF THE PRO NO NOTICE taken of anonymous commi JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and der ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Tient Rore-Care-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway Kim FYRE-CINDERFILLA BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY-CARPENIER OF POURN-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Breadway-His Last Leos

WOOD'S MINSTREAS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEYS BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 500 Broad

New York, Tuesday, August 28, 1855.

Mails fer Europe. MEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, will have Boston, te-morrow, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

a two o'clock this afternoon. The Henard (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the One York Hanam will be received at the following places

in Europe:—
Engage Co. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
London Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.

FARE. Livingston, Wells & Co., 5 Place de la Bourse. The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

The Whig Judiciary Convention assembled last night in the Broadway House, ex-Recorder Tallmadge presiding. The session was a stormy one, and although several names on the American ticket were endorsed, the most violent abuse was indulged with regard to the Know Nothing party. Judge Campbell sent a letter declining the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court, whereupon divers angry speeches were made, denouncing the Judge and the Know Nothings. The following is a complete list of the American judiciary nominations ade last week, together with those of the whigs has night:-robutdok of the scrimme count.

Know Nothing. E. F. Cowles F. P. Cowies. FOR THE STPICTION COURT. Murray Hoffman Lewis B. Woodruff. Lewis B. Woodruff. Chancellor Livingston. Alex. Spaulding.

A. H. Maynard. Jacob H. Valentine has been nominated by the whige as a candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth James Griffiths has been nominated for the same office in the Tenth ward, by the whigs, and Conncilman Reed by the Know Nothings.

An officer of the army, just arrived from the West, brings minute accounts from Fort Riley. When the cholera appeared at that post, all the troops were scouting except the band of the regiment. Major Ogden and Surgeon Simons were the only officers present, and there were many laborers employed in the Quartermaster's department. Dr. Simons removed the band and ladies of the garrison to a place of safety. The doctor returned to his post imme diately after performing this duty, he and Major Ogden being then the only military men in the fort. The Major died, and the Surgeon himself was brought to the point of death. During his illness, the workmen plundered the public stores and fled As soon as it was possible to remove Dr. Simons, he was taken to the place where he had left the hand and afterwards to Fort Leavenworth.

Our correspondents at San Juan (Greytown), writing on 12th and 17th of August, state that the cholera had abated in Nicaragna, but not until it had swept away nearly all the government forces. and that the remainder of the troops had been centred at Granada. The epidemic had also visited Leon, and the revolutionary army suffered much From its attacks. The Costa Ricans kept up a strict quarantine both by land and water. The best aterests of Nicaragua are represented as in a very perilous position. Threatened with Colonel Kinney's troops from the Atlantic, Colonel Walker's from the Pacific, with her own revolutionists on the North, and the peaple of Cesta Rica hostile on the South, integral moral power was fast declining. The Accessory Transit Company had a party of armed men at Castillo in order to watch Col. Kinney's movements. Kinney had from eighteen to twenty soldiers with him on the 17th, and it is said they were rather desponding in their hopes, and looking auxiously for reinforcements from the United States. The natives took the matter quietly. It is said that the Nicaraguan government will disavow the hand claim of the Colonel. His brig, the Huntress, had sailed for New York. colonists were already ill of fever. The Colonel had given a grand soriée at Greytown

Mr. Nelson, United States Consul at Turk's lands, had arrived at San Juan. It was reported that Generals Gardiola and Lopez, with two hundred men from Guatemala, had attacked Honduras and souted General Cabanas. It was also said that Cotonel Kinney had made an attack on Rivas. The revolutionists from Leon had attacked Managua, but were repulsed. Greytown (rebuilt) was looking well, and all the sufferers by the late bombardment, from the British Vice Consul downwards, were preparing to submit their claim for damages to Con-

Our Costa Rica correspondent, writing from San José, encloses a translation from the Boletin Oficial of that place, dated on August 1, in which the people are congratulated on the steady march of improvement which is witnessed in the republic, and on their patriotic rejection of fillbastero schemes of invasion. The targe increase of the army is ac counted for as a measure taken to secure the happy peace now existing. The democrats who sympa thized with Col. Walker are heartily denounced, and the inhabitants warned against introducing strangers in arms to arbitrate in domestic quarrels.

The Boletin of August the 4th contains a long article on the affairs of Nicaragua, which we have also translated. It announces that the democratseized by Quivos at Maracio, were summarily shot in the public square of Rivas. An official account of the negotiations of the native republicans with Colonels Walker and Kluney is given, as also a report of Walker's landing, battles and defeat. The General praises the people highly for their resistance to him, and concludes by asserting that the only land which the invader will ever be grunted in Nicaragua will be just a sufficiency for his grave.

From Kington (Jamaica) we have files dated to the 14th of August. A serious riot had occurred in Kingston between the negro soldiers stationed in the barracks and the people and police. The soldiers had assaulted the citizens wantonly. The August bolidays were being celebrated. Anniversary day had passed over without notice Emigration from Europe was recommended as a means of arresting the decay of the island. In the Kingston markets trade was inactive. In Antigon the weather was faworable and the cost of jabor was high. St. Chris.

topher's had been visited with earthquakes. An immigration bill had been passed in the Legislature. St. Vincent was healthy, with stormy weather.

The reply of Mr. F. W. Edmo Ads, late cashier of the reply of Mr. F. W. Edmo Ads, late cashier of the reply of Mr. F. W. Edmo

the Mechanics' Bank, to the charges preferred against him whilst an office of that institution, appears in another part of this day's paper. It is a complete vindication of bas official conduct, and places some of those still or anected with the concern is no very enviable po ation. We felt confident from the first that Mr. Edr sonds would, at the proper time clear up the my stery and expose the machinery by which some of, our banking institutions are worke It cannot be particularly gratitying to the stock-bolders of the Mechanics' Bank to know that its affairs are now managed by men of so little experience. Mr. Edmonds was the mainstay, and when be left the bank lost its principal prop.

An address to the people of Pennsylvania has been published by the free soil abolition branch of the Reading Know Nothing Conneil, in which the official aunouncement is made that the Know No-things of Pennsylvania, or at least that portion of them who follow the free soil section, have broken the bond that bound them to the national organization as they were represented in their late Council at Philadelphia. The address declares that Pennsylvania was always opposed to the extension of slavery, the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and so forth, and that on these issues the Know Nothings tri-umphed in the last election. It further declares that the State Council at Reading (the free soil portion) trampled the twelfth section of the national platform " in the dust, where it belongs." Terrible fel-

low, is Governor Johnston. Our correspondent at Bermuda, writing on the 16th instant, informs us that the building of the new hotel, undertaken by the corporation of Hamilton, had commenced, and that in a short tim tourists and invalids can be amply accommodated

there.
The next California mail is expected to bring dates to August 18. After that date, with the con currence of the Post Office Department, the depart tures from San Francisco will be permanently changed from the 1st and 16th to the 5th and 20th of each month. Under the new arrangement it is understood that the movements of the steamers will be so regulated as to enable the Atlantic boats to leave Aspinwall invariably on the 4th and 19th, and arrive at this port punctually on the 13th and 29th. The sailing days from New York will remain unchanged, but the same certainty as to time will

be observed as on the eastern passage. The steamship Granada, Capt. Griffin, from Havana, arrived at this port last evening, bringing one week's later news. At the time the G. left Havana it was unknown whether or not Santa Anna had arrived. Our correspondent states that a British vessel of war was at Vera Cruz for the purpose of taking him away, and that a Spanish steamer had been sent to his assistance. Sickness was on the

increase in the city. The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Miner, arrived yesterday morning from Punta Arenas, bring ing \$712,000 in specie, and 356 passengers. By her arrival we learn that a terrific hurricane swept over the Mosquito coast on the night of the 14th inst., by which the British sloop-of-war Woolverein became a total loss. No case of cholera, it is stated, had ap peared in Nicaragua for the past few weeks.

Gen. Pierce received a public reception at the White Sulphur Springs, Va. Ex-President Tyler welcomed him; and the President, in reply, compli mented Mr. T. on the purity of his administration, &c. The President, during his speech, indirectly assailed the Know Nothings, and denounced their principles as contrary to those of the constitution. An interesting sketch of the life of Santa Alma, who hes recently fled from Mexico for the third

ime, will be found in our poper to-day.
Our Albany despatch this morning furnishes u with the rumors current in that city relative to the probable action of the Free Soil State Convention which is to meet in Syracuse on Wednesday next.

The Grand Jury of Comberland, Maine, have reused to find a bill of indictment against Neal Dow for his connection with the death of Robbins, in the ate liquor riots in Portland.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 500 bales, chiefly to spieners, without change in prices. Dealers were disposed to await the re ceipt of later foreign news, via Halifax. Buyers could not purchase except at about 11c. for middling Uplands: 11 ic. a 11 ic. for Mobile, and 11 ic. a 11 ic. for New Orleans; while persons disposed to press sales could not effect them without so in prices. Flour was easier, especially for lower and common grades, and sales were made to a fair aveage extent. Common to good Southern red wheat old at \$1 87 a \$1 90; white was \$2 a \$2 05. Corr sold at 88c. a 90c. Pork advanced 50c. per barrel for new mess, with free sales, including parcels set tled by contract at the same figure. Other pro visions were also firm. Sagars were firm, and coffe steady, with moderate sales. Freights were without quotable change, but dull, with light engagements

The French Censorship upon the American

There is far more than meets the eve at any single glance, in the establishment in the city of New York, by authority of the French government, of an active clandestine censorship upon the newspapers of the United States, by which it is proposed to interfere between them and their American readers in foreign lands All will admit that it is a measure of extreme everity, to be justified only by urgent and un controllable necessity. It is an intervention in our affairs exercised by a foreign State upon our own soil, under the actual protection of our laws, institutions and journals, which in turn it violates, insults and betrays. Aside from the question of the exercise of such ano malous powers here, unless the suppression of our papers is demanded by the disturbing influence they exert in the dominions of Napoleon, such a proceeding is in the last degree of fensive to our national pride. We do not like to be visited with the mere caprices of power; and this feeling is all the stronger because our conduct is regulated by principles at once so peaceful, orderly and conservative as justly o rescue us from the suspicions implied in the execution of the measure referred to. Satis fied that stringent laws are necessary to the preservation of good government, in the present condition of the human mind, on the other side of the water, we are content to see their rulers exercise even despotic powers over their subjects. But when they come to estimate Americans, to measure their character and faterpret their designs by the standard European republicanism, and to raise the presumption which is forced upon us by the interdiction of the journals addressed to them in France and Europe, that they are parties to the schemes of violence which are continually hatched from the garrets of crazy reformers, they simply do

themselves and us a very grave injury.

Americans are honored all over the world for obedience to laws-liberty is with them a normal condition of society. They are not constantly brooding over real or imaginary grievances, and batching plots of revolution. They constitute a community where the most peaceful, orderly and perfect government Is found in popular liberty. Hence their devotion to law as a primary source of power, and their abhorrence of anarchy as the deadliest enemy of mankind and the sure precursor of poverty and weakness. It is evident, therefore, that the establishment of a consorship

either here or in France, with a view of suppressing the circulation of American journals is wholly uncalled for. As a remedy, were the case different, it is inappropriate and useless There is not a government in Europe, including that of France, which does not possess the power to eject from its dominions those who offend against its laws, or are even suspected of hostility to the public peace. This gives the means of detailing punishments, and of course of reaching those who may be guilty. The denunciation, therefore, of a whole class, without reference to guilt or innocence, is both oppressive and unjustifiable, certainly so as far as the journals interested are concerned, and the persons to whom they are addressed. It is so again, because no discrimination is made between the papers which habitually traduce and villify the French government and those that treat it with candor and fairness. This leads us to a view of the subject still more insulting to the people of the United States. It is evident from it that the blow is aimed at general ideas, toopeculiar opinions upon governmental policy, liberal sentiments, republican theories, and current criticisms upon European rule and management; that these, in fact, are the objects of hatred and interdiction. If this be true, it involves questions higher than even the violation of our laws, the abuse of our hospitality, and the comities of intercourse subsisting between this country and Europe. It is the proscription of the people of the United States-an offensive and insulting effort to degrade their government, their journals and their fellow-citizens In foreign lands.

Louis Napoleon ought to know, and does know, that Americans abroad do not require American newspapers to enable them to utter liberal sentiments on proper occasions, or to criticise with severity even his or any other government. They go from home with political opinions and ideas already settled. It is idle to attribute the slightest disturbance to the American press. It communicates with its countrymen, gives the current history of the times, and there its office and influence cease. If, then, it is proposed, by establishing a foreign censorship upon our journals, to interdict the utterance, even to Americans in France or Europe, of liberal sentiments, we have only to say that the remedy is partial, inadequate and useless. To effect this there must be non-intercourse of men-American travellers must be stopped, the channels of commerce closed, post offices suppressed, private correspondence inhibited, and a great many other impossible measures enforced. The suppression of papers, merely, will have no other practical effect than to excite indignation in the minds of the American people, subject their citizens abroad to annoyance and their press to injury. As a mere precautionary measure of police, then, it is obvious that the French government has simply made a mistake. Certainly, it has not weighed with proper judgment the consequences of persisting in acts so useless to itself, so offensive to us, and so injurious to one of the most effective organs of public opion in America. The system of journalism in the United States is an institution with scarcely less power here than that exercised by Louis Napoleon in France. There is, and has been since the revolution, an active sympathy between the two governments; but it is evident that if such a plan of proscription is carried out against us-if we are to be degraded by an attempt to suppress the most potent of all mediums of American thought, by putting our citizens abroad under the ban of suspicion, by invading our soil with a clandestine police—then will be seen an end both of our friendship and our forbearance. As a measure of government, it is insulting to us as a people and a violation of our laws; as a police remedy, it is peurile and inadequate; as a fling at our institutions, it is in bad taste, and will find no sympathy. The sooner it is removed the better for all parties

THE SOFT SHELL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE .- The soft shell democracy, who are to hold a State convention at Syracuse to-morrow, love the administration and the Custom House; but "the course of true love never did run smooth." They are in difficulty, and it is the difficulty of worshipping at two altars at the same time-of dividing their allegiance between principle and policy. There is on one side the administration, the Custom House and Tammany Hall, and on the other the chances for the loaves and fishes which may, in the fuure, spring up under the furore of negro wor-The first is a certainty, and the softs have an eye to such advantages. They are practical men in matters of office; they confine heir theories to their conventions and stump peeches. But this is neither here nor there. They are now on their way either to rule or ruin, and nobody seems to be able to tell which. They can no longer serve two masters: they must go to the right with the national demo cracy, or to the left with the Seward hybrids: to the right they run into the hards, and sink the administration; to the left, into the republicans, and lose the Custom House. It is a terrible state of things. There is no middle ground, and no long sleepy probation; the thing must be done now. We can imagine that under the strict moral teachings of John Cochrane, and the sharp intellectual lessons of Capt. Rynders, there could be no difficulty in getting the soft democracy to adopt the resolutions of their hard brothers, and even to be more unequivocal about the folly of attempting the repeal of the Missouri compromise the rights of popular sovereignty and the like; but the trouble is that the hards got up earliest in the morning; and now, to repeat what they uttered will carry the impression of a capitulation, and yet to refuse to do so will send he whole soft faction over to the Seward hyrids. Here is the difficulty. The ugly quesions which divide men have been brought to an issue. The hards have taken up their posiion on one side, and Seward and his negro vorshippers occupy the other. Which way will the softs go? As doubtful as we regard hem, in view of the strong weights of five hundred good offices in possession, drawing hem towards the constitution, and softening their asperities towards their local opponents just now the anomalous " outs" of democracy we believe they will, as far as homan pride will permit, rush into the embrace of the nationals, and enlist for the war against the negro worshippers. We shall see,

ANOTHER FREE STATE. -- Before the new Congress has finished its work, we shall have Minnesota asking for admission into the Union. The late census shows that its population al-The late census shows that its population almost comes up to the required number, and ever, to be held to-day at New Salem Centre.

that this flourishing Territory already numbers fifty-five thousand inhabitants. St. Paul, the capital, has over five thousand inhabitants Minnesota will, of course, come in as a free State, and thus preserve the balance of power with Kansas, which will probably ask for admission at the same time, as a slave State.

FAMILY JUBILEES.-Recently, in Massachusetts, there have been several re-unions of the members of old Puritan families; and we see that a call is issued for a general meeting of the Rice family, as follows :--

the Rice family, as follows:

The descendants (and those connected with them) of Edmund Rice, born 1594, settled in Sudbury, (that part now Wayland,) Mass., 1639, and ided at Mariboro', 1663, will convene at the homestead of their ancestor, in the southerly part of Wayland, one and a half miles from Eaxonstille, and on the road from that place to Weston, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, at 8 o'clock A. M., to exchange congratulations, and strengthen the ties of family kindred; to behold new cousins, and with them walk over the grounds trodden and cultivated by their ancestor, and drink of the spring from which he drank more than two centuries ago.

An address will be delivered by W. W. Rice, Esq., of Worcester.

Warcester.

Refreshments will be provided for the occasion.

A genealogical history of the family, from Elmund to
the present time, embracing several thousands of his descendants, male and female, their births, marriages,
places of residence, and deaths, is in a good degree of forwardness for publication. Those who wish their families
to be enrolled therein will send, if they have not already
done so, a record of themselves and families to Andrew
H. Ward, Esq., West Newton, Mass.

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Chairman of the Committee of Arrang GHTON, MASS., July 25, 1855.

This pride of ancestry may seem a little singular in an unterrified democratic republic; but such meetings are always harmless, and if properly carried out, may do a great deal of good. Two or three weeks ago, at Plymouth, there was a meeting of the descendants of Robert Cushman, a stout old Commonwealth man, who came out in the May Flower. On this occasion, over one thousand members of the family met together to talk over old times. At this meeting nearly every State in the Union was represented, and political disputes were buried in the pleasant reminiscences of the good old times, when there was no difference of opinion between the first families of Virginia and the Puritans of New England. We hope that the Rice family will have a " good time generally," and that their example will be imitated by other old families North and South. In gathering together the scattered descendants of the Pilgrims from all parts of the United States, the members of the families now resident in New England may be brought to a better understanding of Mr. Webster's meaning, when he said : "I know no North, no South, no East, no West, under the constitution." New England owes much of its wealth and power to the South, but it occasionally forgets the obligation.

A USEFUL MISSION .- A great many of our representatives abroad have been of the lightest kind of timber, and it seems to have been the ambition of all our politicians who have been nuisances at home, to secure a few years of ignoble ease by getting a place on the diplomatic or consular staff. As an offset to this purely ornamental class of persons, we percieve that Mr. Browne, the manager of the agricultural division of the Patent Office, will sail for Europe in the steamer of the 5th September. Mr. Browne will bring back a large number of seeds, and will endeavor to introduce the sea cane, which protects the shores of seaboard places from the unwelcome visits of Neptune.

It is very useful in Holland. Mr. Browne's mission is a very useful one. and he deserves credit for his devotion to acricultural science. It is a singular fact that nearly every seed that has been brought here -and we have had them from all parts of the world-has flourished. The only exception to this rule that we are aware of is the case of the Japan bean, which would not positively grow either in city or country. The Japanese did not give their seed rice to the officers of the American squadron, which fully accounts for the fact that nothing has been done for that. Our country contains so many varieties of climate and topography that we can raise anything that grows in any part of the world. So we say success to Mr. Browne. His department is a most important one, and we trust that Congress will be liberal in granting appropriations for its support.

The Turf. UNION COURSE, L. L.—TROTTING.

A match for \$500 was announced to come off yesterday afternoon, between the celebrated trotting mags Lady Franklin and Miller's Damsel; but owing to some understanding between the drivers-Hiram Woodruff and Wm Whelan (both tavern keepers on the road)-the race was postponed until another day, when probably they will have a larger crowd.

NEW TELESCRAPH LINE TO MONTREAL .- The House Printing Telegraph Company have just completed a new and ex cellent line to Montreal, by the way of Troy, Saratoga Plattsburg, &c., which has been placed under the me nagement of Mr. Alphonso Prescott, for some time past

Meeting of the New York Druggists.

THE LATE EDICT FROM SECRETARY GUTHRIE. A large meeting of the wholesale druggists and importers of drugs, of the city of New York, was held at the offic of Messrs. Davis, Morris & Co., in Wall street, last Saturday afternoon, to devise some measures to have rescinded the late edict of Secretary Cuthrie, requiring all drugs liable to adulteration to pass through the public stores. It was stated that a compliance with the order would der the importation of certain articles so expensive a to amount to a prohibition; articles, too, that are peyes

to amount to a prohibition; articles, too, that are never adulterated, such as coperas, sal. soda, &c. The expenses attending the transportation of bulky drugs to and from the public store will, in some cases, be more than the original cost of the article, not to count the damage likely to accine by the transfer.

After the above points had been made in a general debate, it was moved and carried unanimously that a committee of tour be appointed to draft a memorial to the feerestary of the Treasury, laying the grievances of the meeting before him in full, and request of him a withdrawal of the order.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed upon this committee:—Henry Meyer, Liwelyn Hackell, Engene Putilla, Carl L. Becknagel.

This memorial is to be presented to all the prominent druggists in the city, who are injuriously affected by this order, for their signature.

Mr. Cole Declines.

We find in the Beralo Republic, of the 25th inst. the following letter from George Cole, Esq., of Buffalo, from which it will be seen that he declines the acmination of State Engineer, tendered him by the Syracuse Convention:— BUTFALO, Aug. 24, 1855.

Syracuse Convention:—

Beffile, Aug. 24, 1855.

Mesers, H. S. Cerring and others,
State Central Committee.

Gentral Committee.

Gentral State Central Committee.

Gentral State Central Committee.

Gentral State I learn by telegraph that at the Convention, which was held at Syracuse yesterday and to-day, I was a minimated as the candidate of that body for the office of State I ragineer and Surveyor.

White I lightly esteem the good opinion of my fellow-citisens, whether I be expressed in the private circle or in public assemblies, and should appreciate the honor of an election to the office for which you have manded me. I am not willing to become the candidate of a convention composed in I have not participated.

Feing a candidate for nomination to the same office by the convention which is to assemble on the 29th inst. I am unwilling to be placed in a doubtful position politically, by asseming to any act which may subject me to a suspice of having attempted to forestall the action of the convention on the 29th inst.

I had hoped, and still desire, that the democracy of this State may unite in the political contest of this fall, and that its united energies would redeem us from the misule of our opponents. This surely cannot be accomplished if your convention was serious in its action.

Fegging that you will make known to your associates this my declension, I remain your obedient servant.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

New York Politics.

GOSSIP IN POLITICAL CIROLES—PROBABLE ACTION
OF THE SOFT SHELL STATE CONVENTION.

ALRANY, Aug. 27, 1855.
The political circles of this city are full of rumors rela tive to the probable action of the Soft Shell Democratic Convention, which is called to meet at Syracuse on Wed

in favor of a fusion with the hards, and it is even stated that the hard platform will be adopted in toto, and that several persons on that ticket will be taken up by the softs, including Mesers. Seiden and Willard for Judges of

the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Cole for State Engineer.

If this course should be adopted the convention may split on the Kansas rock; many of the delegates from the was only by a great oratorical effort on the part of John Cochrane that the half way endorsement was carried through last year. The leaders of the republican convention are helping along this disaffection among the softs, and will promise the outsiders the nomination of William C. Bryant, editor of the New York Econing Post, as Secretary of State, and David Dudley Field as Attorney General. This is probably all numbug, but still they may make the country people be

ieve it until after Wednesday.

It is further said here that State matters were lost sight of in the late hard convention, and that the whole affair was a contest between the friends of Dickinson and Buchanan, as rival candidates for the Presidency. The Dickinson men, largely in the majority, were bitterly op-posed to fusion, and beat the ten Buchananites all out of the field.

From Washington. BEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Aug. 27, 1855.
Information received here from the White S phur Springs, represents President Pierce as recovered from the slight attacks of chills and fevers to which he was subjected, and as attending a ball there.

About thirty-five hundred dollars have been sub

cribed here for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in

It is said that the Coast Survey office has received a despatch, stating that the steamer He exploded her boiler, near the Capes of Chesapeake killing a fireman and seriously wounding assistant en-

President Pierce at the White Sulphur Springs. Baltimore, August 27, 1855.

A public reception was given to President Pierce at the White Suiphur Springs, Virginia. He was welcomed by ex-President Tyler, and in replying, complimented that gentleman on the purity of his administration, and its high purposes, bravely and wisely executed. He indirectly denounced Know Nothingism as antagonistic to the doctrines and principles of the constitution, and he hoped that none of the modern isms would be potent for early or powerless for good. He uvered his heavers to avoid evil or powerless for good. He urged his hearers to avoid all heresies which were in direct antagonism with the bases, doctrines and principles of the constitution. Physicians from this city, at present in Norfolk, repre

ent the ravages of yellow fever as unabated.

Governor Shannon en route for Kansas Sr. Louis, August 27, 1855 Governor Shannon passed through this city yesterday en route for Kansas.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27, 1855. The official majority for Morehead, Know Nothing can date | for Governor of the State, is four thousand four hundred and three.

The Telegraphic Excursionists.

HALIVAY, August 27, 1855 The steamship Merlin, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived here yesterday afternoon. The St. Johns papers contain glowing accounts of a grand ball, and other complimen-tary demonstrations by the clizens, during the time the telegraphic excursionists were in port. The excursion-ists, it was expected, would meet the ship and cable from London at Port au Basque, on the return of the steamer Adger to that port. We may, therefore, shortly expect to hear from the party at Cape Breton.

The Will of the Late Abbott Lawrence

Boston, August 27, 1855. Besides numerous private gifts, the will of the late Ab bott Lawrence bequeaths \$130,000 for public benevolence

The Lawrence Scientific School, \$50,000; for building del lodging houses, \$50,000; Boston Public Library \$10,000: Franklin Library, in the city of Lawrence, \$5,000 imerican Bible Society, \$5,000; American Tract Society. \$5,000; and Home Missionary Society, \$5,000. One-half of the net rents of the lodging houses is to be annually distributed to various charitable institutions in Boston, tute a fund for keeping the lodging houses in order.

CLEVELAND, August 27, 1855. CLEVELAND, August 27, 1855.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company have leased the use of the track of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railread from Berca to this place, a distance of twelve miles. The gauge is to be changed to 4 feet 9% inches, in order to accommodate the trains of both roads. This arrangement settles the bridge controversy

The Late Liquor Riot at Portland.

Boston, August 27, 1855. The Grand Jury of Cumberland, Maine, have refused to find a bill of indictment against Mayor Neal Dow for con-nection with the death of Robbins, in the late Portland liquor riot. Several of the alleged rioters, however, have been indicted.

Navigation of the Ohio.

Prinsiting, August 27, 1855. At noon to-day the river measured five feet six inches

and is falling.

Markets.

Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—Sales 26,000 bushels Western mixed, at 86c, for heated, and 86½c, a 87c. for sound, affoat—held firm at 87c. at the close. Oat—Sales 3,000 bushels State, at 49c. a 50c. measured, and 7,000 bushels Chicago, at 60c. Barley—Sales 600 bushels two rowed, at 86c.—holders ask 90c. a \$1 for the whole range of two rowed, to arrive—buyers for milling or on Western account offer 90c. Receipts by canal today:—821 bbls. Hear; © 3,940 bushels corn; 7,460 bushels oats.

oats.

Buffalo, Aug. 27—6:30 P. M.

Flour accumulating and unchanged, sales 1,000 bbls. at \$7.75 a \$8 for good to fancy Ohio and Michigan, and \$8.25 for extra southern Illinets. Wheat—Sales 3,000 bushels common white Misaukie winter at \$1.60, and 2,600 bushels pure white, part Canadian, at \$1.90. Corn dull and lower; sales 20,000 bushels at 76c. a 77c., part to arrive in a day or two, and closing at the inside figure. Cats in demand; sales 4.00 bushels on private terms. Canal freight unchanged. Lake imports for the forty-eight hours ending at noon to-day;—Flour, 3,162 bbls.; wheat, \$7.10 bushels; corn, 13,427 bushels; cats, 4,400 bushels. Exports, same time:—Wheat, \$,576 bushels; corn, 43,491 bushels; cats, 13,550 bushels.

Flour in good demand for Montreal and Quebec—sales 5.50 bils. Upper Lake, at 88 1235. Wheat unchanged—sales 2.600 bushels Upper Lake, at 81 70. Corn frm. with an improved tradency—sales 13,000 bushels, at 81 feeipts to-day:—Wheat, 7,500 bushels; corn, 13,500 bushels;

General Santa Anna-His Third Exode from Mexico-Sketch of his Career, &c., &c.

A pay or two since we announced that His Sere Highness Antonio Lopez de Santa Aña had fled from Mexico, signed his abdication at Perote, and arrived in Vera Cruz just in time to catch the boat for Havana, where he will spend some time enjoying the sweets of classic retirement and the refine musements of the cock-pit and monte-table.

Santa Anna is a most remarkable military hero. He never had a parallel in history; and as his name s in the United States as familiar in the mouth as household words," we have compiled a brief sketch

Antonio Lopez, afterwards called de Santa Aña, was born at Vera Cruz about 1790. Little is known of his ancestry, and he may be called a self-made man. He joined the Spanish service in 1812, and early distinguished himself; in 1821 he held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. At about this time General

headed the republican party in 1822, when the civil war broke out which resulted in the overthrow of the empire and death of Iturbide. The family lay all their subsequent misfortunes at Santa Aña's

As a reward for his services, our rising young patriot was continued in the government of Vera Cruz, and was considered as the leader of the democratic party in Mexico. He supported their peculiar tenets in what was called the plan of Lobato, which sought the expulsion of all the native Spaniards from the country; which did drive out a large portion of the wealthiest, and with an enormous tal, the loss of which, in a financial point of view,

Mexico has felt to the present day. In 1833 our hero first reached the Presidency; and in 1835, backed by a strong party, he declared the dissolution of the federal and adopted the central system of government. Here commenced the Texas lifficulty, which has had so important an influence upon the fortunes, not only of Santa Ana alone but of the whole Mexican republic—if such it could ever fairly be called. A great portion of the colonists of Texas had emigrated from the United States of the North, and had been accustomed to a strictly republican constitution. The constitution adopted by Mexico in 1824, and which, nominally at least, had been in force up to this period, was modelled after that of the American Union.

It was under the provisions of this constitution and at the invitation of the Mexican government, con tained in the grant to Stephen Austin, that they had made their homes in Texas. The Texan colonists then naturally murmured at the newly adopted centralizing system, which was in fact but little better than a mere military dictatorship. The attempt to coerce their submission precipitated a revolution in that State—a declaration of independence; and a long war. Every one remembers the struggle so gallantly carried on by the Texans-their sufferings -the imprisonment at Micr-the massacre of the Alamo, and the decisive victory at San Jacinto, where the hero of a hundred fights, the great Santa Ana himself, was found up to his knees in ditch mud, begging for his life, which on account of many eruelties practised in his name, was in no small danger. General Honston saved his miserable life. however; and after a short captivity he was released. He spent a short time in retirement at his beautiful

retreat of Mango de Claro. Here we might pause and look at his first ten or fifteen years of public life. We should find that he had betrayed his country and his friends in every emergency. First fighting against the liberty of the people, in the pay of Spain—next descriing his colors for Iturbide's money—then professing violent attachment for pure democracy, and overthrowing Iturbide because he called himself Emperor—and lastly, forcing himself, by the help of the army, nto the Presidential chair, and getting up a dictatorship no less severe than the despotic rule of the Czar of all the Russias. Thus, in 1828, he appeared on the scene as a republican, laboring to support Guerrero as President against Pedrazza. In 1830 he wheeled about and espoused the cause of Pedrazza, defeated the army sent againsf him, and Pedrazza was President until 1833. At the next election, Santa Aña himself was chosen President of Mexico, defeated Arista and D'Arran, who took up arms against him, and held his seat until 1835, when an nsurrection, headed by Lacatecos, broke out against him. Having quelled this outbreak, he proclaimed himself dictator.

Nearly all the commerce of Mexico is carried on by Englishmen, who liked Santa Aña because he kept the country quiet; they were always ready to assist him in raising money to pay off his mercena-ries. A Mr. Martin, an Englishman in the mines saw him in 1828, and thus describes his personal ap-

saw him in 1828, and thus describes his personal appearance:

In appearance, then, Santa Anna was one of the finest looking and most gentlemanly men I had ever seen, and his behavior towards me, announcing myself, as I did, as an Englishman, was courteous and affable in the extreme, and without showing the annoyance he must have felt his knowing that the English, at the instigation of the government de facto, were doing all they could to cause his personal destruction; on the contrary, he not only promised to take my countrymen under his protection when he entered Gaxaca, should his military operations prove successful—which promise he subsequently performed to the letter—but he also invited me to partake of his frugal meal, consisting of the "olla podrida," brought into an Indian hut by asoldier. A very penetrating, fine dark blue eye, been, but cool, determined glance, with an open countenance and lofty forehead, formed the most prominent features of the person of the general. He appeared thoughtful, and had the air occasionally of a philosopher at the age of thirty two. His officers paid him the greatest deference; but he spoke little. On the following day I witnessed an attack made by him in person, at the head of some lancers, upon a division of cavalry, infantry and artillery, about five leagues from the place where I met him. I have seen some hard fighting since, and have witnessed some very brave men in action in close quarters, but I never saw a more determined onset than that led on by Santa Anna, heading only 250 horse against the advanced guard of the enemy opposed to him, consisting of 160 men, supported by three pieces of artiflery.

In 1838 we hear of Santa Aña again in the field, at the bombardment and attack upon Vera Cruz by the French naval force under the Prince de Joinville. The French took the castle, but gave up the town. One of Santa Aña's legs was taken off by a greepe shot. He says it struck him when the French were retreating to their boats, and that he had hold of the Prince de Joinville's coat tail at the time, but the French say that they seeing the doughty hero running away in the moment of victory, sent the shot after him as a sort of P. P. C.

that he had bold of the Prince de Joinville's coat, tail at the time, but the French say that they seeing the doughty here running away in the moment of victory, sent the shot after him as a sort of P. P. C. card.

In 1841 he went into power again on one leg, and governed as an absointe monarch until 1844, when a new revolution sent him abroad for the second time. In 1846 war broke out between Mexico and the United States. Santa Aña was in Caba au exile; but pledging himself to bring about a speedy peace, he was permitted by the government of the United States to land at Vera Cruz. He was received with load acchaims, and immediately took the field against the American army. He was soundly whipped at Buena Vista, and his capital was taken from him after the decisive battle of Cerro Gordo.

Shortly after the treaty of peace, we find our hero again "stamped out," and obliged to take refuge in Kingston, Jamaica, and Carthage, in New Granada. He built a house at the latter place, and engaged in trade. He remained here quietly until 1852, when, taking advantage of an insurrection headed by Generals Uraga and Woll, he returned, and resumed his seat in the halls of the Montezumas. He had outlived the revolution of Paredes, the American war, and the administration of Herrera, and was recalled because the Mexicans believed that he was the only person who could keep the country quiet. Although known to be a great secundrel, a liar, a traitor, a gambler and an assassin, he never countenanced sin of any stripe in others. He was a severely just dictator.

The history of Santa Aña's last administration may be briefly told. He soon set up the central system, and proclaimed the "Plan of Jalisco," which was to the effect that he should be President for life and have the privilege of naming his successor in a sealed packet, to be deposited in the Department of Relations, and not to be opened until after his death. This was accepted by several States, and soon Santa Aña proceeded to headen and please of the headen of the headen of

Iturbide proclaimed the plan of "Iguala," and Santa Aña joined his party. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of Cordova, and afterwards took Vera Cruz, where he was appointed military Governor. The Spanish forces retreated into the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and ultimately went home.

Iturbide assumed the imperial purple, and Santa Aña, reasoning that, as he had conquered the Emperor, re's enemies, he pright easily subdue the Emperor,